Indicator RECOMMENDED	Current Daily Use of Cigarettes Among Adolescents
Justification	More than 400,000 deaths each year are attributed to cigarette smoking, making it the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S. Smoking increases the risk of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic lung disease. Environmental tobacco smoke has been shown to increase the risk for heart disease and lung cancer among nonsmokers. Careless smoking is the leading cause of fatal fires in the United States. Daily smokers are more likely to become addicted to nicotine. It is illegal for youth under the age of 18 to purchase tobacco products.
Definition	Percent of students in grades 9 through 12 who report smoking cigarettes on 20 days or more within the past 30 days
Data Source	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Frequency	Biennial
Geographic Levels	National and State
Demographic Categories	Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity
Strengths	YRBSS is the only national survey that currently provides state-level estimates on the prevalence of daily smoking of cigarettes among adolescents. YRBSS estimates typically are based on larger samples than the National Survey of Drug Use and Health, and can be further broken down by grade level, gender, and race/ethnicity. Some states also collect YRBSS data for individual communities or school districts, which can be compared with their state-level data.
Limitations	As of 2003, weighted representative samples were only available for 32 states. Not all states participate, and some participating states do not provide representative samples. YRBSS is a school-based survey, so students who have dropped out of school are not represented. It is also subject to bias due to self-report, non-coverage (refusal by selected schools to participate), and non-response (refusal/no answer). Estimates for some demographic subgroups may have relatively low precision (i.e., large confidence intervals).